

BRITISH SOLDIERS TELL HOW THEY WON THE DAY AT MARNE

By GEORGE DRU.

International News Service.

Paris.—Details given me by British soldiers enable me to give the following account of the participation of the British in the great battle of the Marne.

The troops had marched since dawn through a country of fields and comfortable farm houses. As the afternoon wore on they could see the foe had been driven back from positions recently held. On all sides began to appear stretches of charred waste and broken, gaunt walls, relics of happy homes—except a church on the edge of a village given to the flames, and tombstones trampled under foot.

As the march was renewed the temper of the men exhibited a distinct change. There was no more whistling, no more light banter. Each man's face was set and determined. As night drew near the rumbling of guns was audible in the distance. Then came a gallop on a foam-spattered horse bearing dispatches to the general. After delivering the dispatches he mounted a fresh horse and disappeared into the darkness.

Still the khaki-clad wave marched on, every mile bringing the sound of heavy firing nearer. Toward midnight a squad of cavalry came into touch on the right, and a little later the men were in what they soon discovered was to be the firing line.

Trenches Dug at Night.

The army came to a halt, but harder things than blankets were in store. Callipers came flying from nowhere and were as quickly dispatched into the darkness. After a wait of no long duration the men dug trenches and threw up breastworks to be ready for the coming fray.

Daylight showed in front of an almost level stretch of open country, backed up by a belt of growing timber, where the Germans had taken up their position. Although none of the foe was visible, the woods were alive with armed men, and behind the woods lay artillery in trenches protected by breastworks. The British troops waited, backed up by heavy guns in the rear. Suddenly there was shooting in the distance, followed by a long wail as a shell passed over their heads, to explode with a deafening roar at a safe distance from the trench. The Germans had opened the duel.

Guns Begin to Answer.

The guns of the British soon began to answer with greater effect. All at once little spurts of dust were noticeable rising in front. The men in the woods were trying to get the range, but still our men had no orders to fire.

One of our men, unable to control his anxiety to use his rifle, rose from the trenches, fully exposing himself to the enemy's fire, only to fall back dead.

Finding themselves unable to draw our fire, the Germans advanced in the open, only to be met by a heavy volley. They quickly sought cover, and then the light became vigorous. With two hours' continuous fighting, the foe returned into the heart of the woods.

Our guns practically silenced the German battery, thanks to information received from a French aeroplane. They then turned their attention to the riflemen in the woods and under protection of their fire our soldiers silenced the infantry. If it had been a parade they could not have shown more coolness and steadiness.

Enemy Quits Thicket.

After covering most of the intervening space at a march they broke into the double and soon were in the vicinity of the thicket. Finding our guns had located them, the enemy had retreated.

Our left and right flank cavalry rounded the edge of the woods while the infantry passed through the center of the timber. On reaching the far side they fell into close formation and charged the foe, and what they missed was not enough to fill a liquor glass, let alone a tumbler.

Dead Germans, struggling, wounded horses and broken guns made a thrilling but terrible picture. Great gashes torn in the earth were eloquent signs of the accuracy of British gunnery.

At another stage of the great battle the Germans massed near a wood. The British lay well away from them on one side, the French under General Fia on the other. Some desultory firing took place and the Germans tried to hide their real strength under cover of the forest, but the allied commanders had been well supplied with information and were on the alert.

The Germans' right asked for an armistice for the purpose of attending to their wounded and burying their dead, but while this request was under consideration a British aeroplane discovered the Germans were setting a trap for the allies. Negotiations at

once were broken off and the fighting recommenced.

Death Trap Fails.

An airman had seen an immense number of guns enter the woods, the foe evidently having planned to put up a sham fight and retreat so as to draw the British to the hidden guns. It was a well planned death trap, but the allies by this time were aware of the tactics. The motive behind the request for an armistice was to lure the allies into a sense of security and so enable fresh German forces to arrive from Compiègne.

A terrific cannonade at once was opened upon the wood, which took fire, and as a brisk wind was blowing, the flames soon turned the forest into an inferno. The Germans rushed out in great disorder, and the British, who were waiting, fell on them hip and thigh. The men, remembering all that had been done by them and the peasantry, fought with terrible fury, and wiped out the score.

The German commander concentrated all his energies on saving the guns, but this was just the thing the allied commanders had decided to frustrate. Much fierce fighting took place around the artillery, the British cavalry distinguishing itself by its dash and determination, sweeping down upon the German horsemen trying to escort the guns to places of safety. They were through them like an avalanche, and it will be long before those Teutons who escaped forget the headlong, irresistible rushes of our hard riders.

Cavalry's Worth Shown.

Once again it was demonstrated that the cavalry arm still is one of the most effective an army can possess when it is used at the proper moment and in the right way. Cavalry may be useless against men entrenched on kopjes, but in the open field it is as effective as in the days of the first Napoleon.

Not only did the cavalry prevent the German guns from escaping, but their lightning-like delivery of charges prevented the gunners from taking up positions from which to work havoc on our infantry. The Germans were busy at all times, and the accuracy of their firing soon made every fresh position untenable.

Our infantry went also into the fray with terrible relish and zest. The zouave-like open formation is the best on earth for rapid advance and heavy volleying on the move.

Our men got over the ground at a swinging pace, and closed up for bayonet work. The men literally were on the run, and nothing could stop them. They went through the Germans like fire through flax.

The French are loud in their praises of the British in this battle. Stand after stand was made by the Germans in hope of stemming the tide of disaster until support should arrive, but the British knew the value of time as well as the Germans, and pushed the attack home so hotly that, according to the latest verbal reports, the enemy lost, in dead and wounded, 35,000 men. A large amount of artillery, great and small, big guns and rapid fire, fell into the British hands.

RIVERS CHOKED WITH BODIES OF AUSTRIANS

London.—"The newspaper correspondents describe horrible scenes on the battlefields abandoned by the Austro-German forces last week," says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent.

"Streams, they say, were choked full with slain men, trodden down in the headlong fight till the waters were dammed and overflowing the banks. Piles of dead are awaiting burial or burning. Hundreds of acres are sown with bodies and littered with weapons and battle debris, while wounded and riderless horses are careering madly over the abandoned country. The trophies captured comprise much German equipment. An ammunition train captured at Janow (11 miles northwest of Lemberg) was German, while the guns taken include 46 heavy caliber bearing Emperor William's initials and belonging to the German Sixth army corps.

"The line of retreat of the Austro-German forces was blocked with debris of every kind—valuable military supplies, telephone and telegraph installations, light railway and other stores, bridging material—in fact, everything needed by a modern army was flung away in flight. Over one thousand wagons with commissariat supplies alone were captured.

"Newspaper dispatches assert that the German troops have been interspersed with Austrian troops in the intrenchments in order to raise the morale of the Austrians. One correspondent declares that while the Austrians took flight the Germans were ready to the last man to perish."

GERMAN STAFF MANIFESTS CONFIDENCE IN OUTCOME

Berlin.—Members of the general staff here in private conversation have manifested absolute confidence in the outcome of the battle in France, as their own army is steadily growing stronger and the lines of communication have been adjusted to permit a more efficient supply of provisions and ammunition, if having rather outrun its supply arrangements in the rapid

advance on Paris. The French army, according to the staff, is showing signs of having shot its bolt and has fought itself to a standstill, being unable to fill its depleted ranks like the Germans.

The headquarters announcements still give no definite information regarding the position of the battle line, contenting themselves with speaking of it generally as located between the Oise and Meuse rivers, but not mentioning what part of this large region the Germans occupy.

GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY OF WORLD IS FOUGHT

Allied Armies Meet the Germans in What Is Meant to Be Decisive Conflict.

FIGHT GOES ON FOR DAYS, WITH RESULTS IN DOUBT

Detailed Reports Show That the Slaughter Must Have Been Terrible—Really a Succession of Battles in Which Each Side Was Enabled to Gain Only a Temporary Advantage.

On the Battle Front, Sept. 23 (via Paris).—The western wing of the German line has been thrust back about seven miles during the last 48 hours as a sequel to continuous fighting night and day.

Both armies, despite extreme fatigue, show the utmost determination not to yield an inch of ground without a terrible struggle, but the fresher troops at the disposal of the allied commanders have gradually forced the Germans to recede.

The British press bureau made this announcement:

"Since the last report was received from General French further counter-attacks have been made and successfully repulsed."

The Paris war office says: "The engagements today have been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, notably between Reims and the Argonne."

An official statement issued at Berlin says:

"The plan of the French was to attack the flank of the German right wing. This plan was unsuccessful and the French sustained severe losses. Three days ago the Germans assumed the offensive."

"The German right wing has been very greatly re-enforced, as also has the center. The main force is between Berry-au-Bac and the forest of Argonne."

"The fortress of Verdun is being attacked from two sides."

"The attacks on the French are progressing at several points in the central Vosges. At Donon, near Senones, 27 miles southeast of Lunéville, near Saules, in the German Vosges, their offensive has been repulsed."

British Claim Gains.

From British War Office, Sept. 22.—The seven-day battle of the Aisne appears to be going against Germany. While their positions are admitted by the French to be still strong, their lines have been pierced until, instead of presenting a continuous wall to the enemy, they are now divided into three groups on entrenched hills, which are likely to be isolated.

The first of these positions is believed to be on the bank of the Oise, the second near the center of the front and the third east of Reims.

General von Kluck's army is reported in one dispatch from Paris to be in retreat and the crown prince has been rushed further west by the allies' left wing. French official statements declare that all attacks of the enemy north of Reims have been repulsed and that the allies are advancing east of that city, which has been practically destroyed by the German shells.

The losses on both sides are admittedly heavy. The allies' left wing after making progress on the right bank of the Oise, was forced to yield ground, under a violent counter-attack made by superior numbers, but the state-

ment adds that the lost ground was immediately regained.

Report Furious Fighting.

At the Front, Sept. 21.—The battle along the line from Noyon to the Franco-German frontier on the east was continued all day Saturday.

The fighting became more furious than ever.

During the combat along the River Aisne the adversaries in many instances came to hand to hand clashes and the bayonet was used extensively. As a result of the terrific fighting the Germans were forced to retire about seven miles.

The bloody scenes of the battlefield have no retarding effect on either side. The carnage was horrifying, but the troops appear to have become hardened and fought with great coolness.

Germans Move Back.

It is impossible to learn from any one portion of the line what is occurring at other places, but an inclination to recede slightly seemed evident on the German side, although they offered the most obstinate resistance and fought as if made of iron.

The allies at the same time doggedly pursued the small advantage they gained and kept at the heels of their reluctantly retreating foe.

Early Fighting Severe.

The early fighting of this great battle was nearly as severe as that staged Saturday.

During the night of September 15-16 the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere, but were met by the French and British with courage that was marvelous against overwhelming odds.

The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than ten times with remarkable tenacity and intrepidity, but were unable to break through the firm line presented by the allies' infantry.

Many Teutons Sacrificed.

Before retiring behind their big guns they sacrificed many of their number, displaying resolution which approached desperation.

A vigorous counter attack from the allies ensued, during which a small extent of ground was gained.

Behind the fighting line along the Aisne, the fighting of September 5.

Laborers engaged in the task of interment declared that although they had buried great numbers over a thousand bodies still awaited removal from the battlefield.

In General Battle.

The real fighting started on the morning of the fourteenth, when the battle became general along the range of heights to the north of the Aisne.

The fighting was sustained with deadly earnestness during all of the next day, the Germans desperately contesting every foot of the way in a supreme endeavor to hold their positions until re-enforcements could arrive.

On the night of the fifteenth they appeared to have been strengthened, and commenced their formidable movement against the French and British all along their front. A furious attack on the allies' extreme left, with the big guns of the rival artillery lighting the line of the opposing fronts in fiery silhouette, was repulsed with great courage by the allies. Again and again the Germans returned to the attack with the tenacity that was the marvel of French troops, but each time they were repulsed. No fewer than ten times did they drive their dense mass of troops at the allied infantry, but never were they able to break through.

All night long the fighting lasted, the allies bracing themselves, after each successive counter-attack, to meet the furious onslaught of charging Teutons, until toward dawn the men of both sides were ready to drop from sheer exhaustion.

"A sortie from Verdun on the right

bank of the Meuse was most easily repulsed. The general staff states that all the German airships are coming up to expectations in long and dangerous flights. Some were damaged, but all of them were repaired. None was destroyed or captured by the enemy."

Charged Like Madmen.

Just before daybreak the Germans threw all their remaining strength and energy into one final charge that was conducted with all the vim and courage that could be expected of fresh troops.

They charged like madmen—like fanatics who knew nothing of the fear of death.

But they were rolled back again, and to their enormous losses of the night was added another long roll of dead and wounded. It was as if this was their one chance of salvation, and all the desperation and all the resolution at their command were thrown into it.

Hardly had they recovered from this final grand sortie when the allies followed with a vigorous counter attack in an effort to catch the Germans off their balance. In this the allies were partly successful, for they gained ground slightly.

On the morning of the seventeenth fighting again was resumed with the

CHANGING THE FRONTIER



After waiting 40 years the French finally had a chance at the German frontier marks along the Alsace-Lorraine border, and it did not take them long to tear down the signs that bore the black eagle and the words "Deutsches Reich."

desperation that rivaled that of the big night attack.

At the end of the day it appeared that the Germans had been forced to retire about seven miles.

During the fighting, which lasted all day and into the night, the Germans lost 600 prisoners.

Boys Called to the Colors.

Boys under twenty are being called to the colors in France. A decree issued permits the mother or guardian of a youth under twenty years to act as a substitute for the absent father in authorizing the young man to volunteer for the war.

Reims Cathedral Ruined.

Reims, the most beautiful city of northern France, guardian of priceless art treasures handed down through centuries, is a heap of ruins. It was destroyed by the Germans' bombardment, which lasted six days.

Russian Grip Holds.

In a message from Petrograd the Havas (Paris) correspondent says that during the last three days the Russians in Galicia have captured 15,000 Austrians, including 150 officers. Many cannon, quick-fire guns and supplies also have been taken.

Austrian aeroplanes which flew over the Russian army were destroyed, the correspondent continues. On the body of a dead aviator were found lists of the Austrian reserves, together with notes as to their positions, which greatly aided the Russians.

The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding relentlessly. According to Petrograd advices the fortress of Jaroslav is being bombarded. Przemyśl has been invested and General Dankl's army, which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded.

British Army Hard Hit.

Seven hundred and ninety-seven British officers are among the killed, wounded and missing, which is a percentage out of all proportion to the losses in the ranks. One hundred and thirty officers have been killed, 388 have been wounded and 279 are missing.

The Coldstream Guards regiment holds the place of honor with 31 casualties among its officers' corps. The King's Royal Rifle and the Suffolk regiment have each had 25 officers killed or wounded, the Gordon Highlanders 23 and the Munster Fusiliers 21.

The field artillery has lost 56 and the medical corps 52 officers.

continental capitals. Diplomatic officers will direct the work after October 1.

Six steamers carrying 6,000 Americans left the British Isles for the United States. This makes the total of American departures during the week 15,000.

Among recent departures are Jacques P. Rosenberg of New York, Andrew Carnegie and Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson.

A report shows that 87,000 Americans sailed for home since August 1.

GERMANS STRIKE BRITISH NAVY

THREE CRUISERS OF THE FIRST-CLASS TYPE SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

Two of Which Are Lost in the North Sea—Fatalities Will Exceed 1,500.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—The German navy struck and the wrecked remains of three British cruisers of the first class are lying somewhere in the depths of the North sea. Along with them are the perforated hulls of two German submarines that were members of the flotilla of five which successfully assaulted Great Britain's high sea fleet about 20 miles north of the Hook of Holland.

It is computed at Harwich that 700 men from the British cruisers were saved. Thirty uninjured officers, survivors of the three sunken warships, arrived there. They had been rescued from the water and wore improvised clothing. Eighty other survivors were landed at Parkstone Quay, three miles west of Harwich.

As the officers and crews of the three ships totaled 2,265, it is estimated that the fatalities will exceed 1,500. "The Aboukir was torpedoed first," adds the statement. "The Hogue and Cressy drew in close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed."

Survivors picked up by the trawlers and the steamer Flores, arriving at Ymuiden, Holland, reported that the British fleet had destroyed two of the five submarines which had sunk the cruisers. The Flores bore 287 survivors, who gave the first intimation where the encounter occurred.

The Dutch steamer Tilton picked up 114 survivors and some dead, most of whom were taken aboard the British torpedo boats.

The Lowestoft reported that another ship of 12,000 tons struck a mine in the North sea and was sunk. The identity of the vessel could not be determined by the Lowestoft, and the official press bureau failed to confirm the report.

TRAIN DERAILED IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark.—P. H. Williams, engineer, was killed and H. R. Lindsay, fireman, was seriously injured when the engine and two baggage cars attached to Iron Mountain Passenger Train No. 6, enroute from Little Rock to St. Louis, were derailed near Beebe, Ark. Only meager details are available, but it is said no passengers were hurt.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white \$3 1/2 @ \$4, No. 2 white \$3 1/4 @ \$4, No. 3 white \$3 @ \$4, No. 4 white \$2 @ \$3, No. 1 yellow \$3 @ \$4, No. 2 yellow \$2 1/2 @ \$3, No. 3 yellow \$2 @ \$3, No. 4 yellow \$1 1/2 @ \$2, No. 1 mixed \$2 @ \$3, No. 2 mixed \$1 1/2 @ \$2, No. 3 mixed \$1 @ \$2, No. 4 mixed \$1 @ \$2.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50, No. 2 timothy \$16.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$18, No. 2 clover mixed \$16, No. 1 clover \$17, No. 2 clover \$15.

Oats—No. 2 white 49 1/2 @ \$56, standard 49 @ \$56, No. 3 white 48 1/2 @ \$56, No. 4 white 47 1/2 @ \$56, No. 2 mixed 48 1/2 @ \$56, No. 3 mixed 47 1/2 @ \$56, No. 4 mixed 46 1/2 @ \$56.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.10 @ \$1.12, No. 3 red \$1.05 @ \$1.09, No. 4 red \$1.01 @ \$1.05.

Poultry—Hens, 4 1/2 lbs and over, 16c; over 3 lbs, 14 1/2 c; 3 lbs and under, 14c; roosters, 19c; springers, 1 1/2 lb and over, 14c; under 1 1/2 lb, 15c; young spring ducks, 4 lbs and over, 14c; spring ducks, over 3 lbs, 13c; ducks, white, under 3 lbs, 12c; colored, 11c; young turkeys, 5 lbs and over, 15c; turkeys, toms, 16 1/2 c; turkeys, 9 lbs and over 16 1/2 c, cull turkeys 8c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 24 1/2 c, firsts 23c, ordinary firsts 20c, seconds 18c.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.50 @ \$8.25, extra \$8.50 @ \$8.75; butcher steers, extra \$7.60 @ \$7.85, good to choice \$7.00 @ \$7.50, common to fair \$6.50 @ \$7.25; heifers, extra \$7.50 @ \$7.75, good to choice \$6.50 @ \$7.25, common to fair \$6.25 @ \$6.50, good to choice \$5.50 @ \$6.15, common to fair \$5.50 @ \$5.25, canners \$5.50 @ \$4.40.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.75 @ \$6.40, extra \$6.50 @ \$6.60, fat bulls \$6.50 @ \$6.75.

Calves—Extra \$11.50, fair to good \$8 @ \$11.25, common and large \$5.50 @ \$11.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$9 @ \$9.15, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.20 @ \$9.25, mixed packers \$9.10 @ \$9.20, stage \$4.75 @ \$7, extra \$7.15 @ \$7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.75 @ \$8.25, light shippers \$3.40 @ \$3.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.25 @ \$8.25.

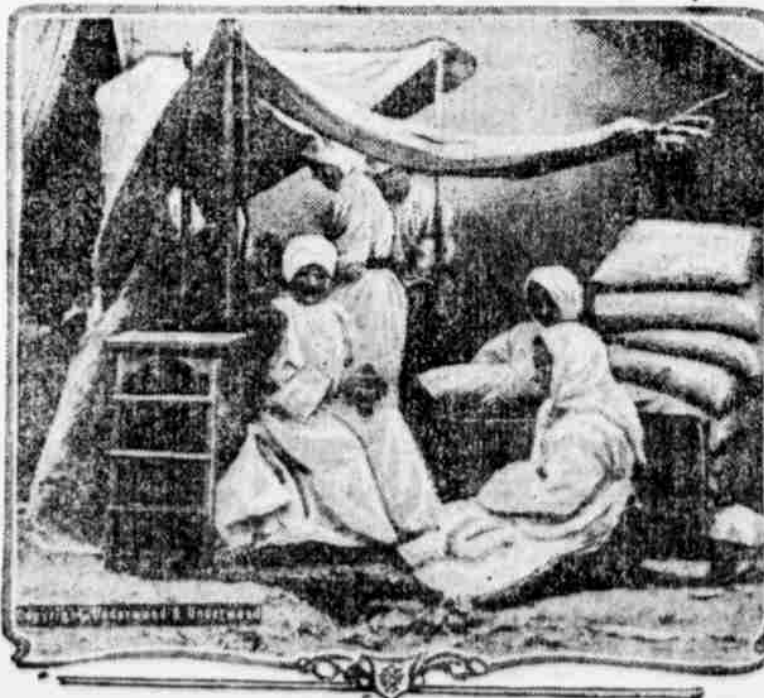
Sheep—Extra \$5 @ \$5.10, good to choice \$4.60 @ \$5, common to fair \$2.75 @ \$4.50.

Lambs—Extra \$8.25, good to choice \$7.85 @ \$8.15, common to fair \$7.75 @ \$7.50, culls \$4.25 @ \$5.50.

DRYS HAVE SCORED IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va.—The cities of Alexandria, Danville, Norfolk and Richmond were the only ones that returned a majority against state-wide prohibition. The vote in 20 cities was 21,726 for and 19,669 against state-wide prohibition. The country districts are rolling up an enormous vote in favor of the measure, and Virginia will join the other dry states on and after November 1, 1916, by a majority of not less than 25,000. Newport News went dry by a vote of 1,024 to 761.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS NURSES IN THE FIELD



RELIEF WORK NEARING END

Cruiser Tennessee Soon to Return From Europe With Officers Sent to Aid Stranded Americans.

London.—The United States cruiser Tennessee will start for America about October 1, carrying home virtually all the army officers who came over to Europe on government relief work. The Tennessee left New York August 6 with more than five million dollars to aid stranded Americans in

Europe.

Under orders from Henry S. Breckinridge, assistant secretary of war of the United States, affairs here are being wound up as rapidly as possible. A resident American relief committee, under a permanent form of organization, will continue, after the withdrawal of government assistance, to assist indigent Americans with committee funds.

The government relief work under the direction of army officers especially detailed will end also in all the